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ABSTRACT

The annotated bibliography describes 85 materials related to terrorism which were collected by the National Criminal Reference Service. Although no consensus exists on the definition of terrorism, the term is interpreted in this document to include both illegal and destructive acts against society and governments and violent means undertaken to achieve an idealistic goal or to arouse positive public opinion. Materials are organized in the following categories: (1) concepts of violence; (2) terrorist philosophy and motivation; (3) prevention and response strategies; (4) terrorist trends; (5) legal ramifications; and (6) reference documentation. The appendix presents a directory of sources and a subject index and entry numbers. Personal copies of documents listed in the bibliography can be obtained from the publisher or other originating source. Microfiche copies and interlibrary loans can be requested from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 600, Rockville, Maryland 20850. (Author/DB)

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TERRORISM

SUPPLEMENT TO THE SECOND EDITION

A Selected Bibliography

by

Guy D. Boston
National Criminal Justice Reference Service

September 1977

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INTRODUCTION

Terrorism persists as a global problem, yet definition of the term "terrorism" still lacks a consensus. To some, terrorist activity is a justifiable means of achieving an idealistic or economic goal; to others it represents illegal and destructive acts against society and government; and there are those who view terrorism as a form of theater, conducted to attract the attention of the media and arouse positive public opinion. Further refinements of the term encompass agitational terrorism versus enforcement terrorism or state terrorism; and international terrorism, which includes terrorist activities carried out by individuals or groups controlled by a sovereign state, versus transnational terrorism -- terrorist acts perpetrated by autonomous individuals not necesarily belonging to the state they attack.

These concepts and definitions are explored in this supplement to the Second Edition of the Terrorism Bibliography. In addition, it contains many of the more recent and significant materials published on the subject. To facilitate the reader's usage, the materials have been arranged into the following significant categories: concepts of violence, terrorist philosophy and motivation, prevention and response strategies, terrorist trends for the future, legal ramifications of terrorist activities, and a final category of reference materials.

The editors would like to acknowledge the Private Security Advisory Council of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration for their significant contributions to this bibliography as well as the first and second editions.

This Supplement does not contain a cumulative listing of all the documentation contained in the two preceding editions. It should be used in conjunction with the Second Edition for a total view of the body of literature. For your assistance we have included the Second Edition in the Reference section.

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CONCEPTS of VIOLENCE

1. HACKER, FREDERICK J., Crusaders, Criminals, Crazies - Terror and Terrorism in Our Time. New York, New New York. Norton, 1976. 371 p. (NCJ-38507)

An expert in the psychology of terrorism discusses the nature of terror and terrorism, the effect of this type of violence on society and individuals, and new approaches to end terrorism without violence. This book explores two distinct kinds of fear arousal: terror and terrorism. Claiming that these two are reflections of one another, the author defines terror as the manufacture and spread of fear by those in power, while terrorism is defined as the manufacture and spread of fear by rebels, revolutionaries, and protestors. The characteristics and methods of three types of terrorists are examined: the crusader, the criminal, and the "crazies." The author argues that terrorism cannot be met with acts of terror; instead, the author proposes that it be met with improved methods of negotiation and correction of the social and political injustices which may cause terrorism.

2. MARS, P. Nature of Political Violence. Social and Economic Studies, v. 24, no. 5:221-238. June 1975. (NCJ-30418)

Activities associated with political violence are defined and arranged on a rank-order scale to measure the intensity of political violence in a particular country. The concept of political violence as distinct from violence in general has come to represent a combination of all or most of the following elements: activities carried out by aggregates of individuals, such as groups or collective movements; activities which tend to be more organized in contrast to the completely unorganized or spontaneous type of activities; activities which tend to challenge the legitimacy of the governing regime, thus threatening the stability of the political system as a whole; activities directed toward change, either of the governing regime itself or of aspects of the political system as a whole; activities involving a high probability of resistance and coercive reaction by the governing regime; and activities involving a high degree of risk of injury and economic cost to both the participants and the opponents in the political

violence process. The scales are arranged so that the magnitude and order of activities represents both their increasing potential for damage to property or injury to persons, and the degree of challenge each poses to the stability of the governing regime.

3. UNITED NATIONS. Social Defense Research Institute. Torture and Hostage-Taking. By Jacques Verin. New York, United Nations Social Defense Research Institute, 1971. 8 p. (NCJ-37267)

After contrasting and comparing common law criminality and political or ideological criminality, the author discusses recent studies concerning the nature of such ideological crimes as torture and kidnaping. The author argues that criminology must be concerned with both common crimes and political crimes and that, of the two, political crimes are the more dangerous. This danger stems from the fact that ideological criminals do not feel guilt, that large groups of persons are involved, and that the weapons of ideological crime -- guns, bombs, etc. -- are extremely dangerous. The author also maintains that criminology should not ignore political crimes simply because of the relative nature of political crime or the difficulty of studying these crimes. Several studies concerned with ideological crimes are presented as examples of this form of criminological investigation. These studies are concerned with both hostage-taking and torture and deal with such factors as the characteristics common to hostage-taking, sociological aspects of kidnaping, and the historical use of torture as a means of political domination by those in power. The author concludes with a call for research on the ties between political criminality and common law criminality. For the original French language document, see NCJ-20546.

4. WILBER, CHARLES G. (Ed.). Contemporary Violence -- A Multidisciplinary Examination. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1975. 170 p.
(NCJ-29429)

This is a selection of essays on violent behavior examined from the perspectives of a biologist, a geneticist, an anthropologist, a psychologist, and a sociologist. The complexity of violent behavior is demonstrated by five different interpretations. Although the impression that human violence may not be completely understood may be taken, the editor contends that violence can be controlled to a level acceptable to society. Control depends on the understanding that violence should not be remedied by violent reactions, but rather by patient, low-key responses. The editor further states that this concept is important to police administrators, who in the past have favored action-oriented responses.

TERRORIST PHILOSOPHY and MOTIVATION

5. ALEXANDER, Y. International Terrorism -- National, Regional, and Global Perspectives. New York, New York, Praeger, 1976. 410 p. (NCJ-31881)

This book is a collection of overview articles on the history; forms; and social, economic, or political origins of terrorism carried out against or sponsored by various countries. The countries and regions treated are Canada, the United States, Latin America, Ireland, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, the South Asian subcontinent, South Africa, Israel, and Palestine. Included is a article on agreements made and action taken against terrorism by international organizations, e.g., the United Nations, the Organization of American States, and the International Civil Aviation Organization. Each article sketches the composition, motives, and methods of terrorist groups in each country. Also described are methods and strategies used by governments to combat these groups.

6. BECKER, JILLIAN. Hitler's Children -- The Story of the Baader-Meinhof Terrorist Gang. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Lippincott, 1977. 322 p. (NCJ-41901)

This book is a nonfiction account of the Baader-Meinhof gang, the first underground urban guerrilla movement in West Germany. The post-World War II social and political conditions which spawned radical leftist politics and student dissent, the emergence of the militant extremist guerrilla group in 1970, and their subsequent reign of terror are described in detail. The members of the Baader-Meinhof gang have participated in the bombing of the West German embassy in Stockholm, the kidnapping of political leader Peter Lorenz, and the skyjacking that led to the Israeli commando raid on Entebbe Airport. The author chronicles the history of a contemporary underground movement, analyzes the actual and probable ramifications of that movement, and writes an extensive psychobiography of three urban revolutionaries. The focus is on Ulrike Meinhof, Andreas Baader, and his lover Gudrun Ensslin, who were caught almost simultaneously in June 1972. They were charged with the bombing of four U. S. servicemen, the murder of a policeman, the attempted murder of 54 persons, and robbery. One of the gang members starved himself to death, and Ulrike Meinhof committed suicide while in jail. Another gang member, Wilfried Bose, was killed by Israeli commandos in Entebbe. The Baader-Meinhof

criminal rampage and trial is seen by the author as a legacy of the callous and fanatical genocide of Nazism.

7. BELL, J. BOWYER. Revolutionary Organizations -- Special Cases and Imperfect Models. In Carlton, David and Carlo Schaerf, Ed. International Terrorism and World Security. London, England, Croom Helm, 1975. p. 78-92. (NCJ-36914)

Historical case studies of three revolutionary movements are presented to demonstrate the nonapplicability of proffered cross-national models of revolutionary forms. The revolutionary organizations analyzed are the Provisional Irish Republican Army, the EOKA-B in Cyprus, and the Eritrean Liberation Front in Ethiopia. It is suggested that while the construction of models is essential in the understanding of the phenomenon classified as terrorism, the existing state of analysis leaves much to be desired. There are either too many special cases, or else the effective generalizations are neither particularly profound nor of ready application.

8. BOULTON, DAVID. UVF (Ulster Volunteer Force) 1966-73 - An Anatomy of Loyalist Rebellion. Dublin, Ireland, Gill and MacMillan, 1973. 188 p. (NCJ-37969)

This book analyzes the origin, organization, and activities of a secret paramilitary terrorist force on the side of the Protestant community in the sectarian violence in Northern Ireland. As a record and analysis of current events, the book treats the UVF as a broad term describing all current manifestations of paramilitary Protestantism in Ireland as well as the specific organization calling itself the Ulster Volunteer Force, founded in 1966, led by Gusty Spence, and proscribed under the Special Powers Act.

9. BOUTHOL, GASTON. Definitions of Terrorism. In Carlton, David and Carlo Schaerf, Ed. International Terrorism and World Security. London, England, Croom Helm, 1975. p. 57-59. (NCJ-36911)

Terrorism is analyzed according to its different characteristics, forms, and techniques or actions. The difficulty of developing internationally valid classifications of terrorism is also discussed. Terrorism is characterized according to some of the following qualities: its clandestine nature, nonbattle orientation, secretive anonymity, single-minded fanaticism or manifestations of a compensation complex, ideological motivations, an element of imitation in the techniques employed, and use of the power of suggestion. Forms of terrorism are distinguished as terrorism in power, the balance of terror concept, and the export of terrorism.

10. BURTON, ANTHONY M. Urban Terrorism -- Theory, Practice and Response. London, England, Leo Cooper, 1975. 269 p. (NCJ-36826)

This book examines the ideological and political origins of the modern urban guerrilla, with analyses of specific situations throughout the world, including Nazi Germany, Uruguay, Aden, Britain, and the United States. It discusses the motivation and tactical thinking of such men as Bakunin, Marighela, Guevara, Lenin, and Debray and shows how their outlooks and their methods have been built upon and adapted as one group of guerrillas has succeeded another. It is concerned with the use of violence on the streets aimed at the overthrow of governments or in the colonial/separatist context, designed to pressure foreign governments into acceding to demands for independence.

11. CARLTON, DAVID and CARLO SCHAERF, Ed. International Terrorism and World Security. London, England, Croom Helm, 1975. 332 p. (NCJ-36910)

This book is a collection of 20 papers presented to the Fifth Course of the International School of Disarmament and Research on Countries, held in Orbino, Italy, August 12-24, 1974. The papers examine violence in international affairs, including terrorism,

arms proliferation, European and Middle East security, and peace teaching. The papers on international terrorism analyze definitions of terror, measures against international terrorism, legal aspects of terrorism, revolutionary organizations, and the role of international terrorism in the Middle East conflict and its implications for conflict resolution. A list of course participants is included.

12. COOPER, H. Terrorist and The Victim. Victimology, v. 1, no. 2: 229-239. Summer 1976. (NCJ-37143)

This paper offers a conceptual overview of the phenomenon of terrorism, focusing on the relationship between the terrorist -- particularly the political terrorist -- and his victim. A number of tentative conclusions of a practical nature are also presented: that terrorism is designed to coerce those other than the victim, that whatever might serve to remind the terrorist of the humanity of the victim would make anything in the nature of coldblooded execution more difficult, and that the victim is largely incidental to the terrorist's true purpose.

13. _____. Menace of Terrorism. Glassboro, New Jersey, International Symposium on Terrorism in the Contemporary World, April 26-28, 1976. 6 p. (NCJ-40753)

This paper discusses the nature and implications of political and transnational terrorism. The political, often international, character of terrorism makes objective definition difficult. The legal response to terrorist acts is hampered by the lack of a satisfactory substantive definition. This, the author feels, is due to the elusive quality of terrorism. Terrorism is seen as organized warfare against an established social order, with the generation of fear as a tactic. The implications of high-technology terrorism are discussed, as well as the need for international cooperation and negotiation.

14. HORCHEM, HANS J. Extremists in a Self-Assured Democracy-West Germany. Freiburg in Breisgau, West Germany, Verlag Herder KG, 1975. 127 p. (NCJ-32776)

This book provides an assessment of the possibilities of infiltration and subversion of democratic institutions in West German society by leftwing and rightwing extremist and revolutionary groups. Reviewed are the origins, ideologies, and strategies of extremist groups active in the educational system, the army, politics, and terrorism. Also reviewed are counterstrategies by the government and social institutions. The author is the head of a State-level government agency for the investigation of activities which unconstitutionally subvert the democratic process in West Germany. (In German)

15. U.S. CONGRESS. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Interlocks Between Communism and Terroristic Activity. Hearing before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws. 94th Cong., 2nd Session. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 97 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ-39242)

Hearing testimony and supplemental material explore the relationship between terrorism and communist groups in the United States. Phillip Abbott Luce, a former revolutionary, tells a Senate subcommittee about the current activities of groups that he says are more bent on violent acts than are others. These include the Weather Underground, the Symbionese Liberation Army, the Black Liberation Army, the New World Liberation Front, and a Puerto Rican group calling itself the FALN. Appendixes include communiques and demands from terrorist organizations, a monograph by Luce on the genealogy of communist groups, and a list of known terrorist activities in the United States from 1965 through 1970.

16. JENKINS, BRIAN. International Terrorism -- A Balance Sheet. Survival: 158-164. July-August 1975. (NCJ-32746)

This article reviews the objectives, instances, and consequences of international terrorism which have led to the possibility of its becoming a serious global threat. The author describes terrorism as a theatrical type of warfare: unlike conventional military combat, it captivates a media-produced audience with its dramatic movements. Because most terrorist groups are small and weak, they can only be successful if they capture headlines, cause alarm, or manipulate governments. Though certain terrorist acts seem like wanton slaughter, the author contends that terrorism has definite purposes. Terrorists attempt to obtain specific concessions, break down social order, and provoke repression, all of which could lead to the fall of an unpopular government, for example. Descriptions of some international acts of terrorism in the 1970's are cited as illustrations. Effects of acts of terrorism are considered harbingers of a new era of international terrorism.

17. JOHNSON, KENNETH F. Guerrilla Politics in Argentina. London, England, Institute for the Study of Conflict, 1975. 21 p. (NCJ-38393)

This paper examines the political conflicts between the ideologically split revolutionary forces in Argentina 13 months after the death of President Juan Peron on July 1, 1974. The intensifying guerrilla campaign of murder and kidnaping which followed the succession of Peron's wife Isabel to the Presidency is described. This article was written before Mrs. Peron was forced from power, and the author speculates on the likelihood of a military coup. For a study of the phenomenon of Peronism before Peron's death, see NCJ-38392.

18. MALLISON, SALLY V. and W. THOMAS MALLISON. Control of State Terror through the Application of the International Humanitarian Law of Armed Conflict. Glassboro, New Jersey, International Symposium on Terrorism in the Contemporary World, April 26-28, 1976. 16 p. (NCJ-41039)

This paper gives brief treatment to the various articles of war and conventions that proscribe atrocities by one state against the civilian population of another in an armed conflict.

19. McKINLEY, JAMES. Assassination in America. New York, New York, Harper and Row, 1977. 255 p. (NCJ-42027)

This book is a historical account of the background and circumstances surrounding the assassination or attempted murders of 12 important national figures, from President Lincoln to President Ford. The strategies involved in planning the actual killings; the assassins' personalities; the background of war, depression, or racial hatred faced by the leaders themselves; and the nation's often vicious reactions, shaped by fear and anger, are chronicled in this collection. The attacks on Abraham Lincoln, James Garfield, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Huey Long, John F. Kennedy, Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, Robert F. Kennedy, George Wallace, and Gerald Ford are examined. The author also addresses the controversies which have surrounded some of the assassinations, especially those of John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King. Although no assassination is uncomplicated, the author contrasts the circumstances of each case and draws parallels between them.

20. McLELLAN, VIN and PAUL AVERY. Voices of Guns. New York, New York, 1977. 544 p. (NCJ-42028)

This book is a detailed and thorough account of the 22-month history of the Symbionese Liberation Army, from its inception at California's Vacaville Prison to the trials of Bill and Emily Harris and Patty Hearst. Assembled from interviews with hundreds of policemen, FBI personnel, friends and relatives of SLA members, prison officials, and prosecutors, the narrative traces the SLA from its first violent po-

litical statement -- the assassination of Dr. Marcus Foster -- to its even more sensational next move -- the kidnaping of Patricia Hearst. Hearst's conversion from unwilling victim to avid, self-proclaimed urban guerrilla is described extensively. Previously unpublished details of SLA plots in the California prisons, prison escape plans, recruitment and training, and plans for the inevitable revolution they envisioned are revealed. The authors chronicle the SLA's Hibernia Bank robbery, the Watts conflagration, the second bank robbery in Carmichael, the 'safe houses' in Pennsylvania, and their journeys across America while being pursued as the country's number one fugitives. General Field Marshall Cinque (Donald DeFreeze) and his "soldiers" are profiled in the context of Berkeley and San Francisco politics and the SLA atmosphere of radical, compulsive, yet often confused ideologies. The behind-the-scenes personality and sexual clashes are also scrutinized.

21. MIDDENDORF, WOLF. Personality of the Terrorist, Part 2. Kriminalistik, v. 30, no. 8: 357-363. August 1976. (NCJ-36797)

This article gives a general analysis of the personality characteristics and social structure of terrorist groups, including patterns in the typology of such groups in Russia, Ireland, West Germany, and the United States. The author notes the leading roles played by women and intellectuals in most terrorist groups in recent years. Also noted is the importance of factors which enable the individual terrorists to feel psychologically comfortable with the fact that they are killing human beings. General principles of the prevention and control of terrorism are presented, based on the analysis of the terrorists' individual and group psychologies. (In German)

22. PAINE, LAURAN. Terrorists. London, England, Robert Hale, 1975. 176 p. (NCJ-38891)

This text provides an overview of the nature, structure, techniques, and causes of terrorism and reviews the activities and philosophy of several specific terrorist groups. The groups examined include the Fedayeen, Canadian terrorists, Tupamaros, Black Panthers,

and Irish Republican Army. The effects of terrorism on foreign policy and the world situation are discussed as well.

23. PAWRY. Terrorism - From Robespierre to Arafat. New York, New York, Vanguard Press, 1976. 638 p. (NCJ-37682)

This book provides a comprehensive description and analysis of the history of terrorism and the activities and philosophies of modern terrorist groups. The author combines his historical analyses with detailed descriptions of the activities of terrorist groups to present a harsh criticism of the nature and methods of terrorism. After a brief introduction to the author's views on the character of terrorism, the text turns to an analysis of the event which the author views as the beginning of modern terrorism: Robespierre's great terror of 1793-94. Further historical developments in the history of terrorism are then examined, including the Russian Revolution, the American anarchist movement, and the political terrorism of such men as Lenin, Trotsky, Stalin, and Hitler. More modern manifestations of terrorism are examined in the third part of this text, including terrorist movements in China, South America, the United States, Ireland, Vietnam, the Middle East, and Africa. In particular, the author examines the philosophies and actions of such men as Mao Tse-Tung, Guevara, Marighela, Huey Newton, and Arafat. Finally, an analysis of the evolution of terrorism and the unique aspects of terrorism in recent times is presented. The text is extensively footnoted and includes a section of photographs and illustrations of famous terrorist events.

24. SMITH, COLIN. Carlos -- Portrait of a Terrorist. New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1976. 312 p. (NCJ-40114)

This book is a biography of a Venezualan terrorist and a description of the movements of the radical group he is associated with: the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). Carlos Martinez (a nom de guerre; he was born Ilich Ramirez Sanchez) began his activities in Europe as a proponent of the Arab cause. Although this book is a sketch of Carlos -- his background political connections, and

training with the radical PFLP -- it gives a larger picture of the PFLP's worldwide terrorist campaign. To understand why Ilich became Carlos and who gave him the opportunity, the author describes some of the people involved in the PFLP, the history of the organization, its recruitment of foreigners, and its relationship with other Palestinian resistance movements. Within this historical framework of the movement's development, the author traces Carlos's activities. From interviews with eyewitnesses and participants, he reconstructs what really happened during the terrorist attacks.

25. SOUCHON, HENRI. Hostage-Taking -- Its Evolution and Significance. International Criminal Police Review, no. 299: 168-173. June-July 1976. (NCJ-36471)

This article presents a historical overview of the practice of the taking of hostages in an effort to develop a sociological understanding of the evolution of hostage-taking and its recently acquired cultural significance. This paper was presented at the Journee des Otages, a day-long seminar of hostage-taking held at France's Ecole Nationale Superieur de Police in February 1976.

26. U.S. CONGRESS. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Trotskyite Terrorist International. Hearing before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Internal Security Laws. 94th Cong., 1st Session. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975. 474 p. (NCJ-40867)

This report from a hearing traces the origins of the Fourth International, a revolutionary group, and its U.S. counterpart, the Socialist Workers Party. The Fourth International, which originated in 1938, is a Trotskyite organization. Herbert Romerstein, the witness at the hearing, testified that it is a terrorist group with followers in many countries. Members of the Socialist Workers Party, Romerstein pointed out, disagree with the use of terrorism. Documents of the Socialist Workers Party included in this report argue that terrorism is alien and counterproductive to revolutionary organizations. Internal bulletins of the Fourth International included in the report

contain debates between members of the Socialist Workers Party and members of the Fourth International on the value of terrorism.

27. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE. International Terrorism in its Historical Depth and Present Dimension, 1968-1975. By Gaston Bouthol. Washington, U.S. Department of State, 1976. 36 p. (NCJ-40924)

This paper offers an overview of terrorism, its manifestations and how to fight it. International terrorism is nothing new, the author points out. However, there has been a step-up in terrorist activity in recent years. This paper traces the patterns of terrorism. Some of these include terrorism by authority, civil war terrorism, and subversive terrorism. The impact of terrorism is examined, as well as the psychology and mentality of the terrorist. The dimensions, place, and characteristics of modern terrorism are explored.

28. _____. Conference on International Terrorism, March 25-26, 1976. Toward a Qualitative Micropolitics of Terror. By Irving L. Horowitz. Washington, U.S. Department of State, 1976. 11 p. (NCJ-40580)

This article aims to place terrorism in a social and theoretical context. The author cites Marx and the Marxist supposition in seeking a framework for terrorism in the attempt to change society. Terrorism is not compatible with scientific determinism in that it assumes that individual acts can play a major role in the alteration of society. The author makes a plea for officials to view terrorism in this context and make the appropriate changes in the system that the terrorist objects to, as this is the best insurance against terrorist acts.

29. _____. Conference on International Terrorism, March 25-26, 1976. Urban Guerilla in West Germany - Origins and Prospects. By Hans J. Horchem. Washington, U.S. Department of State, 1976. 40 p. (NCJ-41245)

This paper illustrates how West German revolutionary groups have drawn inspiration from U.S. radicals and have tried to apply their methods to Europe. The paper describes the rise of the student movement during the 1960's and 1970's as part of a worldwide phenomenon. The U.S. student movement has been especially inspirational in this regard. Many European groups, however, have carried this protest over into violence and terror against the established order. Two of these groups include the Red Army Faction and the Baader-Meinhof organization, which have robbed banks and engaged in terrorist activity. The international links of these groups is cited. The author discusses new ways to curb terrorist activity, but cautions against excessive leniency.

30. _____. Conference on International Terrorism, March 25-26, 1976. Unicorns and Terrorists. By Irving L. Horowitz. Washington, U.S. Department of State, 1976. 13 p. (NCJ-40583)

This study aims to develop a better understanding of terrorism to help in the fight to stop it. The author contends that there is no such thing as international terrorism. At best, there is national terrorism. This understanding allows for a more efficient manner of combating it. The author points out that there is no connection between terrorist groups and their actions. The author also questions the definition of the word "terrorist" and the way that it is applied. Social scientists, according to the author, should spend more time and effort in understanding the political system.

31. WATSON, FRANCIS M. Political Terrorism -- The Threat and the Response, Washington, Robert B. Luce, 1976. 248 p. (NCJ-37676)

This book considers the nature, methods, characteristics, supporters, consequences of, and responses to political terrorism. The author examines the

workings of terrorism by means of illustrations which include Black September, the Tupamaros, the Japanese Red Army, the Weather Underground, the Symbionese Liberation Front, and the Manson family. The kinds of organizations which commit terrorist acts are compared on the basis of their origins, goals, ideologies, and tactics. A basic strategy is then suggested for combating terrorism which emphasizes the use of reasonable force. The appendix contains a chronology of significant terrorist incidents between 1968 and 1975 inclusive. A list of 97 organizations worldwide which practice terrorism is also included. An index is provided.

32. WILKINSON, PAUL. Political Terrorism. London, England, MacMillan Press, 1976. 160 p. (NCJ-38296)

This book offers a historical and comparative discussion of the ideology, theory, and practice of revolutionary terrorism against individual governments and the West European international community. The main lines of the development of terrorist ideas, organizations, and methods are traced. Among the movements surveyed are the eleventh-century Assassins, the Jacobins, the Narodnaya Volya, the Irish Republican Army, the Social-Revolutionaries, the Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization, the Stern Gang, the Irgun Zvai Leumi, the Mau Mau, the FLN, (National Liberation Front, Algeria), the Tupamaros, the Provisional IRA (Irish Republican Army), and contemporary Palestinian groups. Modern theories and models of political terrorism are given critical attention throughout. The conclusion suggests the adoption of a combination of effective measures by national governments harmonized with a strong European community antiterrorist policy.

PREVENTION and RESPONSE STRATEGIES

33. CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES. California - Nuclear Blackmail or Nuclear Threat: Emergency Response Plan. Sacramento, California, 1976. 40 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ-39358)

This booklet is an officials' guide to emergency procedures in nuclear blackmail threats. Instituting a coordinated response is the first step in a nuclear blackmail threat, according to this booklet. Such a response should include State, local, and Federal officials. Other steps involve investigating the threat, informing the public, maintaining order, planning for evacuation and decontamination, and considering long-range medical problems. This booklet provides an outline of responsibilities for Federal, local and State agencies involved in the situation. It includes a glossary of terms on nuclear subjects, as well as a model of a threat analysis center and a nuclear blackmail threat phone call form. Search guidelines, information on radiation hazards and exposure criteria, and evacuation of public notification plans are included.

34. CLUTTERBUCK, RICHARD. Police and Urban Terrorism. Police Journal, v. 48, no. 3:204-214. July-September 1975. (NCJ-29917)

The following aspects of terrorism are discussed: aims and philosophy of political terrorism, revolutionary movement, outside assistance from foreign governments and other terrorist groups, and propaganda. The author believes that terrorism is likely to increase and suggests several means for defeating it.

35. DE BECKER, GAVIN. Protecting VIP's (Very Important Persons), Part 1. Counterforce, v. 1, no. 3:11-14. March 1977. (NCJ-39775)

This article provides descriptions and recommendations of many field-tested security systems for the protection of international executives and celebrities. In many countries experiencing social and/or political upheaval, visiting VIP's and dignitaries

are often the targets of attacks by terrorist groups. The author, a private security consultant, relates his actual experiences in this regard. He stresses the importance of thorough logistical planning, secrecy on travel and hotel arrangements, deployment of escort cars and motorcycles during ground transport, and keeping itinerary details from the news media. The second and third parts of this series will appear in the May and June 1977 issues of Security World magazine.

36. DE SCHUTTER, PART. Prospective Study of the Mechanisms to Repress Terrorism. In Reflections on the Definition and Repression of Terrorism. Brussels, Belgium, Institute of Sociology of the Free University of Brussels, 1974. p. 253-266. (NCJ-30541)

This paper, presented at a conference held at the Free University of Brussels on March 19-20, 1973, discusses efforts to establish an international mechanism for handling crimes of terrorism, the shape such a mechanism might take, and the process through which it might be brought into being.

37. GRANT, G. M. Physical Protection of Plants and Materials -- Physical Protection of Special Nuclear Material in Transit. Federal Register, v. 39, no. 220: 40036-40040. November 13, 1974.
MICROFICHE (NCJ-35540)

This article provides the texts of proposed changes in the code of Federal regulations governing requirements for the physical protection of nuclear material in transit and for the physical protection of nuclear power reactors. The proposed precautions are designed to 1) minimize the risk of theft of materials which could be used by terrorists to produce nuclear explosive devices, and, 2) to guard against sabotage of nuclear power plants.

38. GREGORY, FRANK. Protest and Violence -- The Police Response -- A Comparative Analysis of Democratic Methods. London, England, Institute for the Study of Conflict, 1976. 15 p. (NCJ-37774)

This study is a comparative analysis of the role and organization of police units wholly or partly maintained to deal with civil disorders and terrorism in six democratic countries. It provides a general background to the legal framework within which democratic states have sought to maintain public order and counter terrorism. Case studies of police systems and their problems in France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States are presented. Some examples of governmental and police responses that are proposed or already exist to meet the challenge of terrorism are described.

39. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE. Hostage Negotiation -- Training Key #235. Gaithersburg, Maryland, 1976. 5 p. (NCJ-34637)

This IACP (International Association of Chiefs of Police) training key presents the principles and procedures of hostage negotiation for the police officer, who is often the first to arrive at the scene. All police officers should be familiar with the principles of negotiation since, in the absence of trained specialists, they may be called on to establish the proper climate for negotiation or to act as negotiators. Successful negotiation procedures are characterized by patience, open communication, and a willingness to work together and bargain. The negotiating officer must constantly be aware that his ability to act is limited by the perilous situation of the hostages.

40. JENKINS, BRIAN M. Hostage Survival -- Some Preliminary Observations. Santa Monica, California, Rand Corporation, 1976. 13 p. (NCJ-40581)

This booklet describes some of the factors that come into play in the wake of a kidnaping and how those factors affect persons who have been kidnaped. Most

of the American officials who were kidnaped and survived were interviewed for this study. They reported a variety of experiences following the incident: some experienced mental or psychological traumas, others were ostracized by family or friends and colleagues. The author discusses the virtues of passive surrender to the terrorists and of resistance. The study also looks at some of the phenomena that grip the hostage while being held, such as fears of too closely collaborating with the captors.

41. LOPEZ, VINCENT C. What the U.S. Army Should Do About Urban Guerrilla Warfare. Springfield, Virginia, National Technical Information Service, 1975. 36 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ-30525)

Concentrating on strategy and broad principles, this paper discusses various aspects of urban guerrilla warfare and possible U.S. Army roles in urban stability operations and strategic guerrilla warfare. It discusses some observations on and theories of guerrilla warfare, the urban environment, a definition of and conditions for urban guerrilla warfare, strategic goals, operational objectives, military characteristics, and typology of the urban guerrilla movement, phases of urban guerrilla war, converse strategic goals, operational objectives and policies of governments engaged in stability operations. It suggests the possibility of strategic urban guerrilla warfare as a form of war and discusses legal and doctrinal considerations for the U.S. Army and the possible U.S. Army roles in urban stability operations and strategic guerrilla warfare. It concludes that the U.S. Army should develop strategic and tactical doctrine for the conduct of urban stability operations, that the U.S. Army Institute for Military Assistance be assigned the task of developing doctrine and training for urban guerrilla warfare, that a type of U.S. Army organization be developed for employment in urban stability operations, that said doctrine and training programs stress education and training in the behavioral sciences, that a U.S. Army manual be published on urban guerrilla warfare, and that the role of the U.S. Army in strategic urban guerrilla warfare be studied further.

42. MAHER, GEORGE F. Organizing a Team for Hostage Negotiation. Police Chief, v. 43, no. 6:61-62. June 1976. (NCJ-34752)

This article discusses the Nassau County (N.Y.) police department's training of 22 officers in the handling of high-stress hostage, suicide, and barricaded subject situations and the actual operation of the 5-person teams. This training program involved in-depth exposure to the accepted psychological approach to extreme anxiety as well as practical training in emergency vehicle operation, close range firing, and the use of chemical agents. It also covered the use of communications and electronic aids and department procedure related to bombs.

43. McCLURE, BROOKS. Hostage Survival. Glassboro, New Jersey, International Symposium on Terrorism in the Contemporary World, April 26-28, 1976. 11 p. (NCJ-41041)

This paper presents an overview of hostage situations, relating some of the experiences of hostages kidnaped by terrorists. Kidnaping is a high-return, low-risk activity for many terrorists, and eliminating it remains a tough problem for law enforcement officials. The author makes several ground rules that should be followed in most kidnaping cases. These cover instructions on prisoner survival, the basic types of hostage situations, and the psychological confrontation of prisoner and captor. The author discusses the identification syndrome that can take hold of the prisoner. Spiritual strength, courage and maturity, perseverance, and a sense of humor are factors that, for the prisoner, count in the end.

44. McDOWELL, CHARLES P. and JOHN P. HARLAN. Police Response to Political Crimes and Acts of Terrorism -- Some Dimensions for Consideration. Toronto, Canada, American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting, October 30 - November 2, 1975. 18 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ-29824)

Police responses to political crimes and acts of terrorism are in fact a function of those acts per

se, and American police are being confronted with a new category of event for which they are neither adequately prepared nor properly organized. As a consequence of these shortcomings, the police may run the risk of coping with acts of terrorism and political crimes in ways which are inconsistent with democratic legal norms, such as the gathering of political intelligence on individuals because of what they 'might' do, electronic intercepts, and/or mail covers. Tentative ways of meeting these challenges include task force case management and contingency planning. Under the case management system, the core element of the task force would be composed of police officers whose primary duties are the gathering of intelligence. However, the establishing of target priorities and case review and the assessment of operations would include input for other sources, including representatives of the prosecuting attorney's office and the judiciary. Contingency planning could be carried out with the technical assistance of LEAA.

45. MOORE, KENNETH C. Airport, Aircraft and Airline Security. Los Angeles, California, Security World Publishing, 1976. 374 p. (NCJ-37957)

By presenting the 'State of the Art,' this book attempts to reflect the full interplay of government, the aviation industry, law enforcement agencies, and the public in the evolution of airport and airline security. A review of the skyjacking threat, government involvement, and security regulations and programs is followed by an examination of aircraft and security measures, including predeparture screening, laws and screening, metal detectors and X-rays, baggage and cargo risks, and bomb threat procedures. Chapters dealing with airport security cover perimeter protection, identification, terminal and ramp security, contingency planning, and special problems of general aviation. Investigation management, ticket and credit card fraud, baggage handling, and internal theft are considered in a discussion of airline security. The final sections are on air freight security detail, physical security, cargo handling, high value shipments, theft investigation, audits and surveys, and effective management. An index is provided.

46. NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS AND GOALS. Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism. Disorders and Terrorism. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 665 p. (NCJ-39469)

This volume contains standards and goals that deal with virtually every facet of the matter of disorders and terrorism. It is aimed at civil authorities, police, courts, corrections, and the community. Explicit proposals are made for training police and law enforcement agencies in preventive measures that can be taken against mass violence, for the tactical management of disorders, and for the deterrence of terrorism as well as the evaluation of threats of acts of disorders and terrorism. Very detailed plans are presented which the police in states and municipalities will find most useful during times of rioting or other extraordinary social upheaval. The task force has written extensively on the role the courts should play during and after such occurrences, including recommendations on how to deal with trials of cases arising out of incidents of terrorism. Also included are suggestions for the news media to follow in the reporting of occurrences and of the trials that follow. The number of prison disorders in recent years has produced a response from the task force in terms of institutional conditions and correctional objectives, particularly with respect to persons conficted of terrorist acts. The appendixes contain articles dealing with an overview of international terrorism; terrorism and new weapons technology; and terrorism in Argentina, Canada, and West Germany. Also appended is a chronology of terroristic, quasi-terroristic, and political violence in the United States, covering the period from 1965 to 1976, and a 40-page bibliography.

47. POSTMARK -- TERROR. (Motion Picture). Schiller Park, Illinois, Motorola Teleprograms, 1976. 15 min., color, 16 mm. MICROFICHE (NCJ-35960)

This film describes ways to recognize and dispose of letter bombs and parcel bombs. It is aimed primarily at mail room personnel, although potential victims and their secretaries and spouses may find it instructive. Fifteen points of recognition are

stressed. They include excessive postage, handwritten addresses, titles but no names, misspellings, oily stains, rigidity, protruding wires or tinfoil, and visual distractions (such as blatently pornographic material). Detection procedures are suggested, including metal detection, X-rays, and explosive vapor detection for any even slightly suspected letters and parcels. Even though there may only be several ounces of explosives in these bombs, the film graphically illustrates their potential for damage and injury by showing several staged explosions. Evacuation is recommended when a suspected bomb is discovered. A holding area or container should be accessible for storing the bomb while awaiting the arrival of a trained bomb disposal unit. Included with every film purchased are a mail room wall poster and a reduced, letter-size list of the 15 letter and parcel bomb recognition points.

48. ROSENFIELD, STANLEY B. Air Piracy -- Is It Time to Relax Our Security. In Schultz, Jon S. and Jon P. Thames, Ed., Criminal Justice Systems Review. Buffalo, New York, William S. Hein, 1974. p. 67-94. (NCJ-30753)

This article discusses the effects and successes of preboarding aircraft security measures, the hijacking problem in 1974, and the prospects for international agreement on countermeasures and sanctions. Written approximately eight months after the use of preboarding metal detectors was begun, the article reports that no hijackings had taken place in the United States after the procedure was started. The deterrent effects of different types of punishment are discussed in relation to the motivations of hijackers. A brief history of international negotiations is presented. The author, perceiving the international agreements as toothless, believes the United States can best protect its interest unilaterally. Bilateral pacts are also discussed.

49. SCOTTI, TONY. Countermeasure -- Protective Driving. Counterforce, v. 1, no. 3:17-18. March 1977. (NCJ-39776)

Protective driver training is examined as an integral portion of executive security systems. The urban guerrilla uses his car as a weapon. In responding to terrorists, learning to drive at high speed is a necessity. The driver must be trained to react instantly to an ambush attempt. Moreover, the automobile must be equipped to handle a guerrilla attack.

50. SHAW, PAUL. Terrorism and Executive Protection. Asset Protection, v. 1, no. 4:8-13. 1976. (NCJ-35869)

Terrorist tactics and goals are described, and the kidnaping of corporate executives is shown to serve those goals in certain instances, leading to a necessity for countermeasures. It is suggested that potential targets limit the availability of information concerning themselves, avoid patterned behavior, and be alert for signs of surveillance which might otherwise be dismissed as coincidence. The use of security systems is also recommended.

51. TERRITORIAL IMPERATIVE. Protection Against Terrorist Bombers. Assets Protection, v. 1, no. 4:28-33. 1976. (NCJ-35872)

A screening procedure is recommended for the detection of mail bombs at some central point in the distribution of mail within a company or agency. A mail bomb recognition checklist is provided, and several types of sophisticated detection devices - such as vapor and metal detectors and X-ray devices - are described.

52. U.S. CONGRESS. House of Representatives. Committee on the Judiciary. FBI Counter-intelligence Programs. Hearing before the Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Constitutional Rights. 93rd Cong., 2nd session. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974. 47 p. (NCJ-29987)

This report contains testimony concerning the FBI's counter-revolutionary, counterextremist operations as disclosed in a Justice Department report in 1974; the operations went under the code name "COINTELPRO." The code name stood for "Counterintelligence Program -- New Left." Testimony included is that of L. Silberman, U.S. Deputy Attorney General; C. Kelley, FBI Director; and H. Petersen, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division.

53. U.S. CONGRESS. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Terrorism in the Miami Area. Hearing before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws. 94th Cong., 2nd session. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 62 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ-39243)

This report, containing a hearing testimony and supplemental material, gives insight into anti-Castro terrorist activities. Testimony from Lt. Thomas Lyons and Detection Raul Diaz of the Dade County Public Safety Department is contained in this booklet. The men name various anti-Castro terrorist organizations, their sources of funds, and their activities, which have included bombings and extortions. The two officers tell the Committee that additional aid from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency would help them in thwarting the use of Miami as a base for the terrorists in initiating international acts against the Castro regime. Appendixes include Miami newspaper clippings on terrorist activities, a set of guidelines for one terrorist organization, an interview with a former anti-Castro terrorist, and other materials.

54. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Prevention of Terroristic Crimes -- Security Guidelines for Business, Industry and Other Organizations. Washington, National Private Security Advisory Council, 1976. 33 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ-36482)

This booklet presents specific proactive and, in some cases, reactive security measures for dealing with terroristic incidents aimed at business, industry, and other organizations. Office area protection, personal protection for executives, residential and family protection, and protection while traveling are areas subject to preventive action recommendations. Personnel identification systems, executive office area key controls, travel arrangements, the avoidance of routine, low executive profiles, and emergency plans are among the subjects for which preventive guidelines are suggested. Reactive plans are presented for kidnapings and extortion threats. It is also recommended that a responsible member of management be assigned the primary responsibility for instituting security measures in an organization. This individual should devote most of his time to the formulation of preventive security measures, which should include the evaluation of the overall physical protective level of the facility and the establishment of close working relationships with local law enforcement agencies. The Private Security Advisory Council of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration firmly believes that these security guidelines will be useful to business executives, government officials, and private security specialists in developing preventive measures against terroristic threats and acts directed against business, industry, and other organizations.

55. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE. Countermeasures to Combat Terrorism at Major Events -- Case Study. By Arthur B. Fulton. Washington, 1976. 66 p.
(NCJ-40923)

This State Department document examines the terrorist phenomenon in the world today and poses countermeasures to deal with it. This document

takes a long look at the 1972 terrorist action at the Munich Olympics to glean information that can be helpful in dealing with this problem. It also differentiates between the terrorist and the guerrilla. Terrorist reasoning is examined. Preparations are enumerated for the 1976 Winter and Summer Olympics. VIP protection in Geneva is also detailed.

56. UNIVERSITY OF IOWA. Institute of Public Affairs. Terrorism -- The Problem, the Question of Control. Iowa City, Iowa. 85 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ-32698)

This paper briefly discusses the problem presented by the increase in terrorist acts involving political figures or underlying political motivations, and American and international attempts to control political terrorism. In the United States a tendency to resort to political violence in time of social and political turmoil is seen. The permeability of national boundaries and the willingness of many countries to condone violence for political causes which they espouse are both conducive to international terrorism. Media coverage adds impact to the acts and may serve to encourage other such acts. Unilateral and multilateral efforts to control skyjacking are outlined. An international convention on the protection of diplomats, with provisions for extradition and prosecution, is urged, as well as increased use of Interpol as a vehicle for international police cooperation. Related United Nations activities are reviewed, and consideration of the policital issues which prompt terrorism is suggested.

57. VEHICLE AMBUSH -- COUNTER-ATTACKS. (Motion Picture). Sacramento, California, Charles S. MacCrone Productions, 1975. 18 min., color, 16 mm. (NCJ-31815)

This film details offensive driving techniques for breaking a terrorist ambush roadblock by ramming and for foiling assassination attempts from moving vehicles. Emphasized is the importance of using the automobile as a defensive/offensive weapon to avoid being kidnaped or murdered. Different

tactics are presented for offending against stationary car roadblocks involving one and two vehicles, vehicles pulling out of side streets or alleys to block the road, and rolling ambushes (another vehicle pulling up alongside the target car) using one and two cars. Also covered is how to escape from stationary roadblocks which use vehicles too heavy to be rammed successfully (such as buses or heavy construction equipment). General safety precautions for avoiding other types of terrorist vehicle attacks are suggested along with advice on what not to do in different situations.

58. WOLF, JOHN B. Anaytical Framework for the Study and Control of Agitational Terrorism. Police Journal, v. 49, no. 3:165-171. July-September 1976. (NCJ-36475)

Agitational terrorism is defined as enforcement terror perpetuated on a limited scale by a few individuals who are bent upon an alteration of the status quo. It is contrasted with enforcement terror which is used by the State to maintain the status quo. The framework is designed to serve as a guide for use primarily by police and other security personnel serving in the capacity of intelligence analysts, who seek to obtain specific details from designated individuals assigned to collect field information regarding an agitational or small-scale type of terrorist group. The ten primary category groups which compose the proposed analytical framework are derived solely from the observable and factual descriptions of those who perpetuate agitational terrorism. These categories of characteristics include type and nature of the operation, relationship to a revolutionary process, organization, ideology, propaganda classifications, tactics, weapons, targets, audience, and media coverage.

59. _____. Police Intelligence -- Focus for Counter-Terrorist Operations. Police Journal, v. 49, no. 1: 19-27. January-March, 1976. (NCJ-35039)

The author reviews the challenge presented to law enforcement agencies by political terrorism and suggests efficient intelligence operations as a means of control. The importance of careful intelligence gathering, storage, and dissemination is discussed. The need for a familiarity with current judicial and legislative guidelines in order to avoid violations of civil liberties is stressed. It is also suggested that urban police departments that are confronted with terrorism obtain from local or regional universities specialized personnel with the required expertise and clearance to function as desk analysts.

TERRORIST TRENDS

60. CROZIER, BRIAN. Terrorism -- The Problem in Perspective. 1976. (NCJ-41249)

This paper presents an overview of terrorism, its history, and its portent for the future. The author begins by tracing terrorism from 1944, when Zionist terrorists attached the British in Palestine, agitating for the creation of the Israeli State. He then points out examples of leftwing terrorism and the problem that it has caused. The distinguishing characteristic of the new wave of terrorism, according to the author, is its transnational aspect. New technology has provided terrorists with yet another handle in their actions--jet travel, miniaturization, and weaponry. The paper traces aid to terrorists the Soviet Union and suggests that get-tough measures with the Kremlin can help to curb the problem.

61. HUTCHINSON, MARTHA C. Defining Nuclear Threat - Terrorists and Nuclear Proliferation. New York, New York, Interdisciplinary Conference on International Terrorism -- National, Regional and Global Ramifications, June 9-11, 1976. 26 p. (NCJ-41274)

This paper discusses the threat that terrorists armed with nuclear capability pose to civilization. The hows and whys behind a nuclear terrorist threat are explored to better understand how to cope with this possibility. What would make nuclear power an attractive target to a terrorist? What could happen as a result? The costs and time required to construct a bomb are discussed. The major responsibility for coping with the threat of nuclear terrorism lies with governments. This, therefore, involves control of civilian nuclear exports. Deterrence is another method for preventing nuclear terrorism. Government bargaining in light of a nuclear terrorist threat would also take on a different meaning.

62. HUTCHINSON, MARTHA C. Terrorism and the Diffusion of Nuclear Power. Toronto, Canada, 17th Annual Convention of the International Studies Association, February 25-29, 1976. 20 p. (NCJ-41040)

This paper discusses the ramifications of terrorists obtaining nuclear weaponry and sabotaging nuclear

facilities. The vulnerability of nuclear power to terrorist misuse presents a growing problem for law enforcement. Security at some Atomic Energy Commission plants has been found to be weak and ineffective. The spread of knowledge on nuclear power has also been a problem. Nuclear violence would have to be well-organized in advance; the cost of building a bomb is expensive. To ward off nuclear terrorism, the author suggests that advance publicity be given to the grievances of revolutionary and radical groups. Nuclear terrorist threats, in any event, must be handled more seriously than others, including yielding to demands.

63. JENKINS, BRIAN M. High Technology Terrorism and Surrogate War -- The Impact of New Technology on Low-Level Violence. Santa Monica, California, Rand Corporation, 1975. 26 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ-39016)

This paper examines trends in technology, both military and civilian, and what they could mean in the long run to guerrillas, terrorists, and the rest of society. It develops two independent but complementary ideas about war in the future. First, it is argued that, due largely to technological developments -- the development of new weapons and the creation of new vulnerabilities in a society that is increasingly complex and dependent on fragile technology -- modern guerrilla and terrorist groups are being afforded a growing capacity for disruption and destruction. Second, it is asserted that "modern conventional warfare," the kind that is declared and openly fought, is becoming obsolete for a variety of reasons.

64. JENKINS, BRIAN M. and JANERA JOHNSON. International Terrorism -- A Chronology, 1968-1974. Santa Monica, California, Rand Corporation, 1975. 63 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ-28210)

This report lists 507 incidents of international terrorism that took place between January 9, 1968, and April 26, 1974. Also included is a "Who's Who" of terrorist groups and extremist movement in Latin America, North America, Europe, the Middle East, and

Asia. This chronology does not contain incidents of State terrorism. Most of the chronological material is based on press reports.

65. JENKINS, BRIAN M. International Terrorism -- A New Kind of Warfare. Santa Monica, California, Rand Corporation, 1974. 13 p. (NCJ-40582)

This report, submitted to the House Subcommittee on the Near East and South Asia on June 24, 1974, presents the basic framework for understanding the problem of international terrorism. The author presents a working definition of terrorism, differentiating it from crime that inflicts terror, such as robbery. Terrorism is conducted for political ends. The author also distinguishes terrorism from conventional warfare. The terrorist's need to bring publicity to his cause is explored. Mention is made of the linkup of terrorist groups on a world scale. The author points out that cooperation between nations is key to combating terrorism.

66. _____. International Terrorism -- Trends and Potentialities. 1976.
MICROFICHE (NCJ-40558)

The author discusses several predictions and trends relating to types and levels of terrorist activity, terrorist methods and weapons, and prevention of terrorism. It is observed that no major changes are foreseen in terrorist tactics but that terrorism may be increasingly utilized by nations or groups as a means of gaining power and recognition. The author conjectures that new military weapons will be utilized by terrorists and that targets of terrorist actions will be civilian targets such as civil aviation, components of energy systems, mass communications, and computer systems. The media will continue to be exploited by terrorists, according to the author. Finally, it is noted that the government response to terrorist activities may include increased resources for internal security functions, increased use of military-style anti-terrorist units, greater social control of citizens, and tougher responses to terrorist acts.

67. _____. Will Terrorists Go Nuclear? Santa Monica, California, Rand Corporation, 1975. 10 p. (NCJ-41027)

This report provides a brief overview and discussion of the potential nuclear terrorist threat, recognizing the broad spectrum of terrorist actions and perpetrators. The primary attraction to terrorists in going nuclear is the fact that almost any terrorist act associated with the word "nuclear" would invariably generate enormous amounts of fear and publicity. For the most part, terrorists are not interested in widespread holocaust. Their power lies in their ability to create and spread fear, thus gaining publicity and attention for their cause. The possibility of a nuclear hoax is not ruled out. The importance of developing nuclear safeguards now, when there is still time, is stressed.

68. JOHNSON, CHALMERS. Perspectives on Terrorism. University of California, Berkeley. 28 p. (NCJ-40588)

This report discusses trends and ideas that arose at a March 1976 Department of State-sponsored conference on terrorism. Participants at the gathering discussed a working definition of terrorism and whether it is justifiable at any time. Typologies of terrorism were debated and identified, such as ethnic (including religious, linguistic, and regional), nationalistic (anticolonial), ideological (anarchist, radical leftist, extreme rightist), and pathological (such as the Manson gang). Participants also spoke about the causes of terrorism, its consequences, and the way to handle it.

69. U.S. AIR FORCE. Air War College. Nuclear Terrorism. By George R. Billington. Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, 1975. 46 p. (NCJ-42202)

This research report presents an overview of the potential threat of nuclear terrorism. It contains remarks and discussions relative to the philosophy of terrorism and the dangers inherent to the United States in the event terrorists gained possession of

nuclear materials. It identifies the most likely materials that would be targeted, describes weaknesses within the system that would make it possible for terrorists to gain possession of such materials, and addresses the possibility of a terrorist or terrorist group constructing a nuclear weapon from open-book sources readily available to the public.

70. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY. International and Traditional Terrorism -- Diagnosis and Prognosis. By D. L. Milbank. Washington, 1976. 48 p. (NCJ-39017)

International terrorism is defined as being carried out by individuals or groups controlled by a sovereign state; transnational terrorism, as being carried out by basically autonomous nonstate actors. This analysis considers the dynamics and consequences of international and transnational terrorism since 1965, identifies those factors likely to promote or inhibit such activity in the years ahead, and assesses the implications of these findings with respect to the policies and interests of the United States. The principal underlying assumptions of this examination are three. The first is that the basic societal problems and tensions that can give rise to political violence are likely to prove particularly intractable in the midst of rapid change, growing nationalism and ethnicity, and worldwide economic strains. It is also assumed that the potential for domestic, international, and transnational terrorism will remain high and that the scope of the problem will depend primarily on factors affecting the opportunities, alternatives, and behavioral constraints faced by the group of actors involved. Finally, it is postulated that man's subjective perception of reality serves as the primary determinant of his political behavior. Appended materials include a list of significant variables affecting terrorism and tabular and graphic data on statistical trends and patterns in terrorist activity.

71. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION. Federal Aviation Administration. Hijacking Statistics -- U.S. Registered Airport, 1961-April 1975. Washington, 1975. 18 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ-28885)

This statistical report provides data on the number of successful and unsuccessful hijackings, the type of aircraft involved in hijackings, and the city where the hijacker boarded the air carrier. Data are also presented on the next scheduled stop of the hijacked U.S. air carrier for each hijacking incident, the number of incidents per each airline company, and the kinds of weapons involved in the incidents.

72. WARD, WILLIAM J. DMSO (Dimethyl Sulfoxide) -- A New Threat in Public Figure Protection. Assets Protection, v. 1, no. 3:11-15. 1976. (NCJ-32281)

This article examines the viability of mixing poison with DMSO to take advantage of the latter's reputed ability not only to be absorbed through the skin but also to carry with it the poison as well. It concludes that, although not impossible, attacks on public figures using DMSO are remote at best and on balance do not merit serious consideration in protective planning in view of the many more viable and immediate threats with which public figures are confronted in modern society.

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LEGAL RAMIFICATIONS

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73. BARBER, CHARLES T. Sanctions against Modern Transnational Crimes. Bloomington, Indiana, Conference on New Directions in International Relations Teaching and Research, May, 1976. 28 p. (NCJ-40757)

This paper examines the scope of transnational and international crimes and looks at what government sanctions are possible against those committing them. Transnational crimes under international jurisdiction include terrorism, drug trafficking, slavery, and pollution. Terrorism, however, receives the bulk of the author's treatment. This has ranged from indiscriminate bombing, aircraft hijacking and sabotage, and kidnaping of diplomats. Presently art theft, counterfeiting, and smuggling fall under the jurisdiction of punishable transnational crimes. Four intergovernmental organizations -- Interpol, the Organization of American States, the United Nations, and the International Civil Aviation Organization -- have discussed issuing sanctions against transnational crimes.

74. BAUMANN, CAROL E. Diplomatic Kidnappings -- A Revolutionary Tactic of Urban Terrorism. The Hague, Netherlands, Martinus Nijhoff, 1973. 188 p. (NCJ-40573)

This book examines recent "diplonapings" in terms of their legal and political significance for international law and diplomacy, demanding increased international cooperation and control. Chapters II, III, and IV analyze the relevant customs and principles of international law as well as the international conventions and treaties which apply to them. Chapter II defines the nature of diplomatic inviolability and identifies some of its major legal perquisites; Chapter III examines state responsibility and the obligations of host governments for the protection and security of aliens in general and of diplomats in particular; Chapter IV reviews the legal status of political asylum, especially as it has evolved in Latin America, and the diplomatic kidnaping within the context of urban terrorism; while Chapters V, VI, and VII deal with actual case studies of recent diplonapings and some of the policy problems created by them for the diplomats and governments concerned. Chapter VIII draws together the legal precepts and the po-

litical realities in an attempt to elicit from them some positive policy recommendations for future governmental action.

75. CANTRELL, CHARLES L. Political Offense Exemption in International Extradition -- A Comparison of the United States, Great Britain and the Republic of Ireland. Marquette Law Review, v. 60, no. 3: 777-824, 1977. (NCJ-41554)

This article deals with one of the central subjects in the international extradition problem -- the political defender. Traditional definitions of political offenses and political offenders have been found to be inappropriate for dealing with the terrorism that the international political offenders produce. The politically oriented terrorist has been one of the targets of recent treaties and enactments in Ireland, Great Britain, and the United States. This article's comparison of the domestic laws regarding the political offense exemption in extradition is organized in three sections. The first section discusses the political offender's general position in international extradition. The second section traces the historical development of each nation's case and statutory law up to its present status. Finally, the recent developments in the three countries in regard to new legislation and renegotiated treaties are discussed. Emphasis is placed on the elusive definition of political offense in these jurisdictions. The appendix contains a list of United States extradition treaties that are in force.

76. COUNCIL OF EUROPE. European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism. Strasbourg, France, 1977. 9 p. (NCJ-40456)

This paper presents articles of convention between various European states, governing protocols, and agreements on international terrorism. Witnesses to the convention include Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, France, West Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and

the United Kingdom. There are 16 articles in the convention, which was witnessed on January 27, 1977. They cover extradition, disputes, jurisdiction, and types of terroristic offenses.

77. HOROWITZ, IRVING L. Civil Liberties Dangers in Anti-Terrorist Policies. Civil Liberties Review: 25-32. March, 1977. (NCJ-41129)

This article examines the reaction of various governments to terrorism and makes the case that civil liberties not be threatened by antiterrorist measures of governments. The author points out the disruptive character of terrorism and the range of reaction to it -- favorable and unfavorable. While governments will want to mount effective countermeasures against terrorist acts, according to the author these should not abrogate the rights of the citizenry. The acceptance of some terrorism, the article states, is a sign of that society's acceptance of the costs of liberty. The author urges social scientists not to become entrapped in programs to forestall terrorism that may compromise civil liberties.

78. JOYNER, NANCY D. Aerial Hijacking as an International Crime. Dobbs Ferry, New York, Oceana Publications, 1974. 352 p. (NCJ-32079)

This book examines the historical evolution of the concept of piracy in international law, its relevance to modern-day aircraft seizures, and the degree of compliance of states agreeing to international conventions against hijacking. It also attempts to determine if piracy on the high seas can be considered analogous to "piracy in the high skies." Evidence of underlying legal and political distinctions is presented to support the conclusions that piracy on the high seas is a crime in the municipal laws of many states, but not in international law; and that aircraft hijacking has been elevated to the status of an international crime through recent international conventions. A typology of hijacking attempts, motives of the perpetrators of the crime, and disposition of the perpetrators by states is established to test the degree of compliance by states following the initialing and ratification of the two major internation conven-

tions on the unlawful seizure of aircraft; namely, the "Convention on Offenses and Certain Acts Committed on Board Aircraft" in Tokyo, September 14, 1963, and the "Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircrafts," signed at The Hague, December 16, 1970. An 18-page bibliography and an index are included. The appendix contains the tests of the fight international conventions covering sea and air piracy between 1536 and 1973.

79. KOSSOY, EDWARD. Living With Guerrilla -- Guerrilla as a Legal Problem and a Political Fact. Geneva, Switzerland, Librairie Droz, 1976. 405 p. (NCJ-38667)

Guerrilla is a collective expression of violent opposition to true or imaginary wrongs; so long as persecution and discrimination are tolerated, the the world has to live with guerrilla. This book investigates the legal position of guerrilla fighters in the light of their actions and affiliations and of the rules regulating their status. An attempt is also made to analyze the impact of guerrilla activities on the unarmed civil population, and in particular to scrutinize the means of protection of those civilians under the existing human rights legislation as well as the possibilities to improve those means. The author considers that it might be possible to check the spread of guerrilla and, more particularly, the terrorism which accompanies it, if a delicate balance could be struck between removal of the profound causes of guerrilla activities and provision of efficient counter-terrorist measures. The primary aim of the latter would be to protect uninvolved civilians. As to means for protecting guerrillas in capitivity, the author pleads for a fifth Geneva Convention on humanitarian protection of persons imprisoned or detained. A 15-page international bibliography is appended.

80. LILLICH, RICHARD B. State Responsibility for Injuries to Aliens Occasioned by Terrorist Activities. American University Law Review, v. 26, no. 2:217-313. Winter 1977. (NCJ-41233)

This article examines state responsibility norms to see in what contemporary situations a state may be held responsible in damages for acts that can be attributed to terrorists. Part II covers a state's responsibility for failure to prevent injuries to aliens and their property caused by terrorism. Part III takes up the question of a state's responsibility for failure to apprehend, punish, or extradite terrorists. Part IV contains conclusions and recommendations reflecting the author's thesis that holding states responsible in such cases for acts attributed to terrorists would produce long-term and possible short term benefits.

81. LITVINE, MAX. Aircraft Security and the Repression of Terrorism. Revue de Droit Penal et de Criminologie, no. 1:50-60. October 1976. (NCJ-40149)

This article provides an overview of national legislation and international agreements worldwide on the prevention and repression of aircraft hijacking, focusing on the different definitions and classifications of the offense. It is suggested that existing conditions belie the fact that prevention should be given the highest priority. Cited are the failure to include hijacking attempts while on the ground in the Montreal and Hague Conventions, lax security screening procedures at certain international airports, and the relatively light sentences given hijackers. Also pointed out is the fact that, for lack of an extradition treaty, numerous hijackers escape all punishment. An outline of the provisions of Belgium's antihijacking laws reveals that any attempt at hijacking either a government or private aircraft, or at endangering its passengers or crew, is punishable by up to life imprisonment at hard labor in the case of personal injuries or property damage. (in French)

82. U.S. CONGRESS. House of Representatives. Committee on the Judiciary. Implementing International Conventions Against Terrorism. 94th Cong., 2nd Session. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 16 p. (NCJ-41091)

This report by the Committee on the Judiciary gives a section-by-section analysis and related discussion on legislation amending the U.S. Code to provide criminal penalties for crimes against internationally protected persons.

83. YOUNG, ROCHFORT and JOHN ADAMS. Case for Detention. London, England, Bow Publications, 1974. 18 p. (NCJ-28997)

The authors conclude that detention without trial is a valuable and essential weapon for defeating terrorism in Northern Ireland. Detention in Northern Ireland will be necessary, they say, as long as violence and intimidation make the normal judicial processes unworkable. However, detention without trial should not be introduced elsewhere in the United Kingdom until there is evidence that the courts are unable to convict known terrorists.

REFERENCE DOCUMENTATION

84. BOSTON, GUY D., KEVIN O'BRIEN, and JOANNE PALUMBO. Terrorism -- A Selected Bibliography, Second Edition. Washington, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, 1976. 69 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ-39646)

This bibliography provides pertinent reference data for those at all levels of government or society who are working to combat terrorism. An updated version of the 1976 edition (NCJ-34048), it contains approximately 70 new entries. The 168 foreign and English language citations, arranged alphabetically by author, were all published between 1969 and 1976. However, as with the first edition, this is not a comprehensive bibliography. It cites significant literature dealing with the subject of terrorism as a multifaceted phenomenon and will be updated periodically as new documents on terrorism are acquired. Information is provided on how to obtain the documents, some of which may be available from the NCJRS document loan and microfiche programs. A subject index and a source list are appended.

85. PIASETZKI, J. PETER. Urban Guerrilla Warfare and Terrorism -- A Selected Bibliography. Monticello, Illinois, Council of Planning Librarians, 1976. 16 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ-40266)

This bibliography contains more than 100 listings of articles, pamphlets, and books on terrorism and revolutionary violence.

APPENDIX—LIST of SOURCES

All references are to bibliography entry numbers, not pages.

1. W. W. Norton
   500 Fifth Avenue
   New York, NY 10036

2. University of the
   West Indies
   Institute of Social
   and Economic Research
   Kingston, Jamaica

3. Available only on interlibrary loan from:
   National Criminal Justice Reference Service
   P.O. Box 6000
   Rockville, MD 20850

4. Charles C. Thomas
   301 East Lawrence Avenue
   Springfield, IL 62703

5. Praeger Publishers
   111 Fourth Avenue
   New York, NY 10003

6. J. B. Lippincott
   East Washington Square
   Philadelphia, PA 19105

7. Croom Helm Ltd.
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14. Verlag Herder KG
    Hermann Herder Strasse 4
    Frieburg im Breisgau
    West Germany

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    U.S. Government Printing Office
    Washington, D.C. 20402

16. Institute for Strategic Studies
    18 Adam Street
    London
    England

17. Institute for the Study of Conflict
    17 Northumberland Ave.
    London WC2N 5BJ
    England

18. Same as No. 3

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    10 East 53rd Street
    New York, NY 10022

20. G.P. Putnam's Sons
200 Madison Avenue
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21. Kriminalistik
2000 Hamburg 13
Heimhuder Strasse 53
Hamburg
Germany

22. Robert Hale and Company
Clerkenwell House
Clerkenwell Green
London EC1R OHT
England

23. Vanguard Press, Inc.
424 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10017

24. Holt, Rinehart and Winston
383 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10017

25. International Criminal Police Organization
26 Rue Armengaud
92210 Saint Claud
France

26. Same as No. 15

27. U.S. Department of State
2201 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20520

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2000 N Street, N.W.
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Little Essex Street
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England

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P.O. Box 9577
Sacramento, CA 95823

34. Justice of the Peace, Ltd.
East Row
Little London, Chichester
Sussex
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35. Counterforce
4039 Cole, Suite 107
Dallas, TX 75204

36. Free University of Brussels
Institute of Sociology
Parc Leopold, 1040
Brussels
Belgium

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39. International Association of Chiefs of Police
11 Firstfield Road
Gaithersburg, MD 20760

40. Rand Corporation
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5285 Port Royal Road
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2639 South La Cienega Boulevard
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Alabama, 36113

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Washington, D.C. 20540

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P.O. Box 269
The Hague
Netherlands

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1103 West Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53233

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Place Broglie
Strasbourg
France

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605 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10016

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Dobbs Ferry, NY 10522

79. Librairie Droz
11, Rue Massot
Geneva
Switzerland

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Law Institute
Washington, D.C. 20016

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Palais de Justice
1000 Brussels
Belgium

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